

## A New Diplopod from British Guiana taken at Quarantine at Philadelphia.

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A number of myriopods were found in soil around a potted palm from Georgetown, British Guiana, by Inspector Chester A. Davis who took the plant from a passenger on the American schooner "Rosalie Hall" at Philadelphia on May 23, 1921. Among these are two specimens of the chilopod *Mecistocephalus maxillaris* (Gervais) which, it may be noted, was first described at Paris in 1837 from a specimen apparently similarly immigrant. One symphylid occurs, this being the widespread *Scutigerebella immaculata* (Newport). The diplopods represented comprise a female of the tropicopolitan *Orthomorpha coarctata* (Saussure), two very young spirobroids probably belonging to *Rhinocricus*, and the interesting new nannolenid described below, this being represented by several males and females.

### TRICHONANNOLENE, gen. nov.

Gnathochilarium as in *Epinannolenc*. Ocelli present. Head and tergites clothed with numerous short hairs. Gonopods of male with telopodite presenting a slender branch ectal in position and fitting into a notch of the principal branch; the latter broad, not two-pronged as in *Epinannolenc*. Posterior legs of seventh segment in male abortive. Genotype,—*T. guiananus*, sp. nov.

#### *Trichonannolene guiananus*, sp. nov.

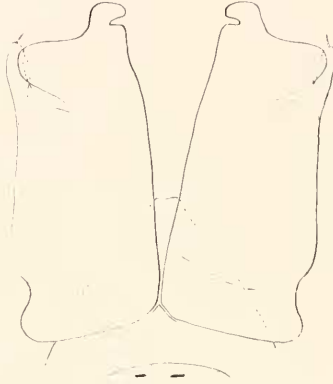
Dark brown, with head, antennae and legs paler.

Head proportionately broad; with no distinct median sulcus across vertex; clothed with numerous short, straight hairs. Antennae with second article narrower than the first, slender and widening distad, the other joints widening clavately distad to the fifth, the sixth cylindrical, the seventh short and narrower. Eyes widely separated; composed of comparatively few, small and often indistinct, ocelli which are normally in two series, or with one in a third; e. g., 2, 4; 3, 3; 3, 4; and 1, 3, 2.

Collum with caudal margin nearly straight, the anterior margin convex; lower ends inflexed beneath, rather narrowly rounded, the anterior margin flattened or slightly notched a little above the lower end; with four principal striae beneath on each side, these striae fine and curving upward anteriorly so as to parallel anterior margin for a short distance. With numerous regularly spaced setae similar to those of head.

Segments of body deeply constricted, with posterior division longer and somewhat thicker than the anterior. Pore well removed caudad from furrow. Tergites behind constricting furrow clothed conspicuously with numerous short straight hairs, similar ones also present on anal tergite and valves.

Last tergite widely rounded behind, equalled or a little exceeded by the valves. Valves weakly margined, flattened on each side. Anal scale with caudal margin nearly straight.



*Trichonannolene guiananus* gen. et sp. nov. Gonopods of male, posterior view.

The gonopods of male as shown in the accompanying figure. Behind the gonopods a pair of minute, conical appendages represent the posterior legs of the segment in abortive condition.

Number of segments in male, thirty-one to thirty-eight; in the female, to forty-four.

Length, to about 12 mm.

*Type* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

### Food during Captivity of the Water-Striders, *Gerris remigis* Say and *Gerris marginatus* Say (Hem.).<sup>1</sup>

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The writer has been giving attention to the general habitat responses of water-striders for the past ten years. In the course of these investigations, a considerable amount of data

<sup>1</sup> Certain phases of the food problem of aquatic Hemiptera have been discussed by me in another paper, in which reference is made to the food of water-striders: 1918, Riley, C. F. C. Food of Aquatic Hemiptera. Science, N. S., Vol. XLVIII, pp. 545-547.